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LOCAL NOTICES.

A Cheap Way

of going to Boston or Philadelphia, by going to Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. depot, where you can procure the same ticket from the Agent, Smithfield street, corner of Water, and avoid all the extra expense and trouble of going to the depot—29 Ward, Second. 2

Ask Your Grocerymen.

There are but few who will not tell you they were cured of scarcity and insensible by Wells' celebrated Health Renewer, $1. Depot 10 Fifth St., Bost'n.

For Rent—Rooms.

By the first of September, 1869, Kopp's Stone Block, No. 48 Wood street, Pittsburgh. For further information inquire at No. 5 McVay & Co.'s, bankers.

Maynard's Substitute for Tobacco,

Destroys the appetite for tobacco and nauseates those using it. It is entirely vegetable. Sold by all Druggists at 50 per box. 2

Education of Boys.

Plans now ready and the care of Prof. R. T. Taylor, of Illinois, as general of one of those now already done. He takes them into his family. 2

Country Merchants

save money every day by purchasing their goods at McNamara & Robinson's Drug Store, 84 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth Avenue.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Tuesday night a fire occurred at 3 South State street, Chicago, occupied by Chisholm, commission merchants, and the third and fourth floors by H. Phillips and A. Dow & Co. The engines were quickly on the ground, but the fire had been in progress more than an hour. The total loss is nearly $20,000.

Government proposals for printing paper were opened in Washington on Tuesday by the Secretary of the Treasury. The following firms in Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts were present. The competition of the bidders was greatest on the grade of paper known as No. 1, of which the department uses 500,000 reams per annum. The lowest bidders were Gilpin & Co., of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, being 10c. per ream. The other bidders have been successful in carrying off the contracts.

General conviction is daily expected to come from the Plains. Nearly all the Indians will go on the reservations or agree for them. The main body of troops will soon be withdrawn from the plains and will concentrate at Fort Leavenworth for distribution to other points.

In the Illinois Legislature on Tuesday a bill was introduced to compel railroads in that State to charge uniform rates for passengers and for the distance carried, and providing that any railroad charging more than a per mile proportion shall pay the owner of the freight five times the amount wrongfully collected, besides attorney's fees.

The Maine State Temperance Convention met at Augusta Tuesday evening. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was chosen temporary President. A letter from Hon. Woodbury Davis was read, declining to be a candidate for Governor. The committee on credentials reported the names of 1,200 delegates present. The committee on the call reported that the call was issued by the State Committee, and in pursuance of the instructions of the Convention of 1868. The report was accepted. The committee on resolutions reported a platform which was adopted. It declares that the present prohibitory law is the best ever enacted in the State, and that the people will not consent to its repeal; that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a crime against God and man, and should be treated as such; that the manufacture and sale of liquors for medicinal purposes should be restricted by the most stringent laws; that the Legislature should pass a law to prevent the sale of liquors to minors, and to punish the seller and the parent who furnishes liquor to his child; that the Legislature should pass a law to prevent the sale of liquors to habitual drunkards, and to punish the seller; that the Legislature should pass a law to prevent the sale of liquors to persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1869.

Meeting of Republican State Central Committee.

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1869.

The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 28th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next State Convention, and for the transaction of any other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE, Chairman of Committee.

THOS. W. HUTCHISON, } Vice-Chairs.
J. B. MCCREE, }

In the House yesterday, the Committee on the contested seat from the Eleventh Philadelphia District, reported in favor of Wm. M. Brown, Republican, and then voted to pay Dennis Warriner, the contestant, for the full session, he having held the seat about three weeks. Then it is presumed will pay Mr. Warriner for any time in being denied the honor and opportunities of holding his seat.

We are glad to see Senator Wilson, in the State Senate yesterday, introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to examine into the matter of conducting the business of the several departments of the State government, with a view to ascertain if the cost of the administration of the same can not be reduced. This is an important and timely movement, and opens the way for such reforms as will secure for the Republican party the approval of the people. We trust the Committee will do their work thoroughly.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of the Legislature, says: It was not the House, but "the higher officers of the House," that employed and paid the extraordinary amount for minor officers last winter. Worse and worse! Is it true, then, that the public funds are paid at the will of "the higher officers of the House?" We were under the impression that no money could be paid for previously appropriated by law, and that the assent of the House was necessary to pass such a law. But it seems not. Is this the best that can be said in defence of Harrisburg extravagance?

Since the Commerce & Gold Act all the management of Commerce, and all the power at the Wharves King, not all the persuasion of both, could induce the Senate to confirm Commodore Commerce, of necessity lame, for the loss of the Rudder Department. Only eight Republicans could be found in caucus to favor the scheme for filling the revenue offices with the friends of Assessors and tax lookers, even for the short period of six weeks before the coming in of Gen. Grant. Six weeks! What the Democrat can do for themselves in that time would not be worth reckoning. It was the view of the case that the Republican Senatorial caucus probably took, in voting almost four to one not to permit the rule to make the attempt.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Morton, has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to inform that body whether any, and if any, what portion of the $10,000,000 of bonds authorized to be issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, by the act of July 1, 1862, have been issued, and whether any, and if any what, portion of the interest on said bonds has been paid by the United States. The Secretary has also been requested to inform the Senate whether any, and if any what, portion of the principal or interest of said bonds has been paid by the Pacific Railroad Company, and whether any, and if any what, portion of the interest paid by the United States has been repaid by the Company.

Any reasonable regard for economy requires that the Commerce bill should say what it thinks of the reconstruction made by the Guard to sell the Pennsylvania Central Bonds held by the State. We are entirely willing to gratify our neighbor, who if he had read the Commerce, would not be so ignorant. Our answer is just what we said some time ago, to wit: that the road appears to have driven an sharp a bargain with the State that the prospect of dipping of the bonds to the advantage of the State Treasury is accordingly small, and that are promised it would be useless to make the attempt. It is a of any consequence to our contemporary, he can know that these are our views in regard to the matter as stated the second time repeated.

The members of the House of Representatives tell their constituents that the number of officers this year will be less than that of last year. The answer to this statement is found in the fact that the House last year only authorized forty-three officers, while the House of this year proposes to have sixty-one. It is well known that a large number of sinecures to the extent of sixty-odd in all, were created, and this through the action of the Speaker and Clerk. But the fact remains that the House only authorized forty-three, and if the State was robbed of more money than was necessary to pay these, that is no reason why the drain upon the Treasury should be continued by the present House under color or authority because they have the power to do so.

A scheme of country newspapers have been written to or their editors have been seen by members of the House, relative to the passing and fulfilling job, and some are disposed because the extravagance on their representatives. They inform these sensible journals that the pay of officers *has not been*, and the expenses of the present Legislature will therefore be less than that of last year. This is simply not true. The appropriation bill has not yet been considered in Committee, and no agreement as to salaries has been made. So those papers which prate about having the *facts* have been misled by their members. To be brief, members who voted for the increase and yet have candor to speak the truth, admit that an increase of officers is unnecessary. In other words, the action of the House is simply profligate.

We hope the public are not so much engrossed by private affairs as to overlook or entirely forget the little army of brave men now operating against the Indians. The details of Custer, Eno-ste's expedition to Elm Creek discloses a series of hardships and endurance such as the history of the late war does not record. His detachment, composed of six companies of cavalry and one of infantry, marched *twenty-four days in snow and intense cold without tents or any kind.* The cold of the plains is no trifling matter. We have no doubt the gallantry of Colonel Custer's command have experienced all the sensations of frozen hands, feet and feet. Officers and privates have been subject to extraordinary hardships with comparatively little, or that kind which commonly rewards the soldier—praise and promotion.

All the evidence submitted from the Indian country goes to prove that the stories circulated by the Inspectors of the Interior Department were base falsifications. When they were put forth, we predicted that they would be disproved by the dispatches from the commanders of the troops fighting the Indians. General Sheridan's report was convincing. Following it we have the statement from General Sheridan, that Black Kettle's braves were on the war path, and that he did not desire peace with the whites above the Arkansas. This evidence will be entirely conclusive to the opinion of every impartial reader. Again of this testimony we learn that General Custer has given fresh evidence of his adherence to his original views upon the subject of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. A number of Quakers waited on him recently for the purpose of presenting their peaceful views on the Indian question. Report says the General listened to them respectfully and responded by referring the urgent necessity of transferring the Bureau immediately. From which we infer that he at least places implicit confidence in the reports of his subordinates, and is determined to give them due credit.

Even on the broad plains and invigorating climate of the Northwest is cause failed to enlarge a man's brain. At least we are led to infer as much from Congressman Windom's reply to Mr. Washburne's argument in opposition to the granting of land railway subsidies in enormously rich sections for them. Mr. Windom formed it a matter of the highest importance to connect Minnesota with a railroad. The latter said *one hundred and eighty-five million acres of public lands had been granted to railroads, or nearly one third of the public domain.* Mr. Windom did not deny the first part of the statement, but he thought it was a grievous thing to permit the immigration to go a-begging that one hundred and eighty millions amounting to nearly a *third*, when it was only a *tenth* part of the public domain. Mr. Windom represents the expanding aspirations of Minnesota, whose a man would be ashamed to be caught footing a single horse even in a buggy. He is the great advocate of the Northern Pacific subsidy bill. Coming from a broad State, his views are the opposite of narrow. He is disposed at the same time to count the last farthing in the wings of the bird which covets the half of creation. It seems his soul which an commercial man the Washburnes owes a wrong debtor. This appears to be the strongest argument and about the only point the Minnesotian has made against the members from Illinois. We hope the people will be satisfied with the explanation. Instead of proceeding any two-thirds of what they supposed was their own property, they have only been deprived of a tenth by those Richmond schemes. There will be two-thirds left when Wilmot and his friends attends all they want.

The House has determined finally to stick to the twenty-seven extra officers, the attempt in caucus to go back to the original number, thirty-four, having failed. A few days ago we said that the only reason for these twenty-seven additional was because *thirty-four officers would not go round when it became to be apportioned among twenty-seven members. Hence the twenty-seven additional.* No denial of this has been made in every quarter. The same reasons that operated to make the increase have been sufficient to defeat every attempt at a reduction. What those reasons are the public will not be at a loss to infer. It is useless to attempt to satisfy the people by promising a reduction from last year, when the most monstrous extravagance, and waste, existed. However great the reduction may turn out to be, the fact still remains, that "twenty-seven additional officers" have been created for no other reason in the world than to procure decayed politicians their fat emoluments. There is no disputing the ground of it, and those guilty of the extravagance will be held rightly to an account by the people.

The magnitude of the oil trade of Pittsburgh is known to comparatively few persons. Many of our business men have but vague notions as to the extent and importance of the trade, and hence we deem it proper to direct attention to the carefully prepared and reliable summary of the business which we present in another part of this paper. It will be seen that we have twenty-eight refineries, with a capacity to refine over eighty million gallons per year. The capital invested exceeds twenty million dollars. The exports of all from this city exclusively, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the past five years, are given in detail. The total number of barrels, refined and crude, shipped East in 1868 was 2,750,000; in 1867, 3,000,000 barrels; in 1866, 2,750,000; in 1865, 600,000; and in 1864, 340,000—making an aggregate of 9,337,000 barrels shipped for the period of five years.

Who Runs the Departments?

A correspondent of a New York journal who has recently made a tour of the Southern States, discovered that nearly one-fifth of the employees in the various Departments at Washington are from the District of Columbia, or from the neighborhood in Maryland and Virginia. Therefore not include the great number from the District that are most scrupulously chosen as appointed from other States. Not one of these is appointed unless he is in that state, and *Washington delegation are known to be among the most rabid and malicious that ever infested a community.*

A Departmental Gift Company of Johnson's friends have been engaged in the congenial occupation of generating the damnest of those who dared to differ with the high power. The correspondent who makes these assertions is prepared to give the names of the assistant editors who are employed by this infamous club of spies and traitors. Numbers of those traitors boast of forty years' service. The Departments are full of supreme position, supernumerary heads, and the engine of power is in their hands. Some of these are of considerable, if no strange ambition, and are bitterly though secretly opposed to the incoming administration, and they are now using every effort and influence to defeat the appointment every year, and this is the way to promotion of younger men deserving and faithful clerks.

These statements are in entire keeping with the well known fact that General Lee received all of his important information secretly from Washington. It is idle of the statements made by this correspondent may be added, because it is high time the Departments were investigated.

State Temperance Convention.

We have received a copy of a call for a State Temperance Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 23d of February. The following extracts show the objects of the Convention:

The liquor dealers have organized for the purpose of controlling political action in the State, and are now active, and in their party the friends and defenders of their business. Unless they will make the overthrow of the liquor power a condition of support, the temperance men will sustain no candidate of whatever party, in any position, who does not heartily support the local option law. Should the Legislature refuse to submit the question to the people, the temperance men will be compelled to take such political action as will secure the passage of such a law.

Resolved, That Temperance, having its political as well as moral aspects, it is the duty of its friends to make the prominent use of the ballot for its promotion, and the Constitutional amendments of the State for the purpose, to vote for no candidate who denies the application of the principle of local option to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and enforce the principle by every practical method, in all political relations, to secure righteous and judicial action for the advancement of the cause.

It therefore has become the duty of Pennsylvania's Temperance Voters to determine upon action that will take in this advanced step in the progress of the Temperance reform.

Churches, Sabbath Schools, Colleges, Institutions of Sons of Temperance, and all other orders and societies interested in the temperance cause, are requested to send delegates to the convention.

The call is signed by Albert Barnes, D.D., Bishop Simpson, Ex-Governor Pollock, Samuel Wolfe, D.D., Hon. John Cessna, A.E. Roe, D.D., and a large number of distinguished officers in the Temperance Lodges.

Emigration Decision.

During the year 1868, 23,000 emigrants arrived at the port of New York. Of this number the emigrant depot, at Castle Garden, shows that the nationalities embraced in the above figures are divided as follows:

Germany	10,000	Russia	10
Ireland	7,000	South America	10
England	2,000	Spain	10
Sweden	1,000	China	6
Norway	1,000	Africa	4
Scotland	1,000	Australia	4
Denmark	1,000	Central America	3
France	500	Portugal	2
Italy	200	Japan	2
Switzerland	200	Egypt	1
Holland	150	Turkey	1
Germans	100	Central America	1
Prussia	50	Portugal	1
Wales	50	Greece	1
Canada	50	Japan	1
Poland	50	Egypt	1
Spain	30	Turkey	1
Belgium	20	Central America	1
Grand total			23,000

From this table we learn that nearly one-half of all the emigrants who arrived at New York are natives of the German states. England stands third on the list. What have the admirers of "Rocky Roughand" to say to this? Ireland, the Congress home satisfied with its domestic and national affairs than John Bull, or else there is no truth in figures. By the same reasoning we may accept the theory, advanced by a New York journal, that twenty-two Turks landed at emigrant influence that has filled Philadelphians.

Mrs. Swisshelm and Vinnie Ream.

Jane G. Swisshelm has written a letter denying the statements of the Washington correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, that she and women many malignant things concerning Miss Vinnie Ream, and that she is a "professional slanderer of women." She says that the letter spoke for Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and that she never wrote a paragraph concerning Miss Vinnie, except once, and that was when the little artist was in the Senate gallery, "getting her ten thousand dollar bill through that body." She, swisshelm, believes that Vinnie is not what she should be, and says: "I regret that the facts I then stated have never been contradicted, and that any prostitutions have been fully certified. If they had not been before, would be now, in her opinion placing herself beyond the ken of women's sympathies. "I have been compelled to say more I am glad I have; I never saw a correspondence broaden by her own sex, or an honorable effort in vain."

It is not alone at the Irish hats that rows are common. To judge from a description of an entertainment in Kansas, the same thing prevailed in that State. The following extracts show the objects of the Convention:

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We are authorized by Gen. Logan to state that in the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Assistant Secretary of the War Department of Pennsylvania, he will be a candidate for the position. The General's claims are based upon a faithful performance of his duties in the field when the hands of traitors were raised against the Government, and on the eminent character of his services in connection to all who had the pleasure of serving with him, we have no doubt that the General will start at least on an equality with those who are before him in the field.—*Harrisburg Journal.*

GENS. GRANT AND KELLOGG.

The Vicksburg Campaign—he defies the Superintendent of Gen. Grant to Gen. Banks—Assumed by an Army Officer.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, January 24.

Neither contradiction or explanation can offset the truth of a statement telegraphed in the correspondence last week about the advantage made by those in authority here to suppress dissent by Banks in 1863, during the siege of Vicksburg. An officer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, now in Virginia, has published an account of the transaction in the Richmond *State Journal* of last evening, which, I have every reason to believe, is substantially correct. He says:

An event was formed during the siege of Vicksburg from the War Department consisting of one of Banks's staff officers, and Governor Shepley, of Louisiana, with a small escort—ostensibly for the purpose of consulting General Grant in relation to the organization of colored troops and the civil government of Louisiana. The object was not disclosed to the army, and was generally misunderstood. Governor Shepley was a man of no military experience, and was not supposed to be competent to give General Grant any advice in military matters. He was a man of considerable ability, and was known to be a warm personal friend of Mr. Chase, and was supposed to be the representative of the Secretary of the Treasury. The party arrived at Vicksburg, and remained there a few days, during which time they had several interviews with General Grant, and then returned to Washington, and it was generally supposed that the object of the visit was accomplished. Governor Shepley was not seen in public during his visit, and no one knew what was the object of his visit. Soon after his return to Washington, and before the result of his mission was known, he was appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, with the rank of Major General, and he would not have been appointed to that position if the object of his visit had not been satisfactorily accomplished. Governor Shepley assumed the command, and made a speech in which he declared that he had come to Louisiana with the determination to make Louisiana a free State, and that he would not be interfered with by General Grant, or any other officer in the army. He was then informed that General Grant had issued an order that no person should be allowed to enter Louisiana without a pass from the President, the Secretary of War, or General Grant, and that he could not enter the State without a pass. He replied that he had come to Louisiana to make it

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

Government Securities.

Will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Rent 6 Per Cent. Interest Bonds at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 27, 1869.

We have scarcely any change to note in the local money market, except there is more disposition to purchase paper at some of the discount houses to-day. Business failures among some of the heavy oil firms who neglected to have large short contracts filled, and accordingly, of the premier every effort to secure oil, and thus fill their contracts promptly and on time, is only due to temporary, and in a short while matters will be righted and the opposite portion satisfied. These causes mainly influence the downward market, and make it difficult to negotiate paper.

We notice a decline in bank-stock to-day. It is conceded that the market will soon react, and is a short time prices will be up beyond what they have been since the panic.

Messrs. E. Gayley & Co. report the following rates of government securities from New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
[illegible]			

James E. Beale & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 27.	Jan. 26.	Inc.
[illegible]			

The railway stock market continues strong, and there appears to be little monetary fear in the general advance of prices. Western Union Telegraph stock is expected on a purchase for parties proposing to control the line, and the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific lines, and also the Erie, is certain to occur in the interests, and consequently in the value of the stocks of the companies. Pacific Mail is also coming rather, and other stocks are coming rather, and other stocks are coming rather.

The following table, made up from the prices reported at J. V. Lunsford's stock rooms, opposite Banking, No. 56 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Bonds, &c., in the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	Morning Board.	Afternoon Board.	Inc.
[illegible]			

A gentleman interested extensively and intimately in the following questions made the following statements:

	New York.	Cleveland.	Inc.
[illegible]			

It is rumored that the managers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad contemplate the payment of a cash dividend of fifty per cent. in the shape of coupons or certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in gold, and that the stockholders are to be the immediate recipients of the dividend.

James W. Ewing, Jones, No. 6 Fourth avenue, Exchange Building, dealer in United States, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he is prepared to execute orders for purchase and sale on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Investments, gold and currency drafts bought and sold. Interest allowed on deposits.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday Evening, January 27, 1869.

There were considerable transactions to-day occurring in our general markets, but the aggregate compared to recent days, figures have not undergone any material change during the week.

Vegetable as follows, which are the wholesale quotations, remain unchanged:

Cabbage—Dealer is a good demand at $1 50 @ $2 00, as to quality. Some very extra at $2 50 @ $3 00 per dozen.

Apple Butter—Sells in kegs at 70@75c. and one-gallon jars at 90c. per gallon.

Beeswax—Sales of prime roll are made in small lots at 30@32½ c. We quote choice out of hand at 30@32½ c., and fair to good at 28@30c.

Bacon—Market dull at $1 20 @ $1 25 bush for choice.

Beans, Lima, &c.—Market very firm, with a good demand for the season. We quote choice small white at $4 00@4 25 per bush, and large white at $3 50@3 75 per bush.

Bran—Sells in bags at 70@75c. and in bulk at 65@70c. per bush.

Buckwheat Flour—Sales of new mill are made in small lots at 5½@6c. We quote choice out of hand at 6@6½c., and fair to good at 5½@6c.

Butter—Market dull at $1 20 @ $1 25 bush for choice.

Beans, Lima, &c.—Market very firm, with a good demand for the season. We quote choice small white at $4 00@4 25 per bush, and large white at $3 50@3 75 per bush.

Apple Butter—Sells in kegs at 70@75c. and one-gallon jars at 90c. per gallon.

Beeswax—Sales of prime roll are made in small lots at 30@32½ c. We quote choice out of hand at 30@32½ c., and fair to good at 28@30c.

Bacon

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Kelly Presiding.

The first case called yesterday was that of Thomas Bradley, Wallace Bradley and Thomas Bradley, Jr., charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States in the case of the steamer Ida Reed, to be released from seizure. The defendants are owners of the steamer. The case, therefore, forms a continuation of the case of Reed, Bontwright & Co., in which a decree was rendered for a large amount of damages and costs. The case will be continued to-day. The jury in the case of William Dickson & Co. vs. J. Dickson & Co., of Indiana county, a case of insurance, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs, covering the amount of the insurance, with interest, as claimed in the petition and set forth in the petition were not true.

In the bankruptcy case of Reed, Bontwright & Co., the assignee, Thomas Bellinger, has petitioned the Court to order the sale of the steamer Ida Reed, and the tackle, apparel and furniture thereof, to the highest bidder, at public auction or vendue, after due notice given. The petition sets forth that the vessel is now in the port of Pittsburgh, and that the same is liable to deterioration, and that the interest of the creditors will be promoted by the sale thereof. The petition also sets forth that the vessel is now under the charge of Thomas Bradley, Jr., and that the said Bradley has refused to deliver the same to the assignee, and prays that the Court will order the said Bradley to deliver the same to the assignee. The petition was referred to the Register.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Large et al. vs. Chamberlain et al., mentioned yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants, and a non-suit ordered.

In the case of Reed et al. vs. Reed et al., mentioned yesterday, the Court and Register, in the absence of the Orphans' Court Judge, decided that the defendant, Reed, should pay to the plaintiffs, Reed et al., the sum of $1,000, with interest from the 1st of January, 1867, and costs of suit.

In the case of Mackenzie et al. vs. Mackenzie et al., a number of exceptions were taken, and the case was argued at length, both by the counsel for and against the motion for a new trial. The motion was overruled, and the case continued.

In the case of Mary Ann Hamilton vs. Thomas Hamilton, a divorce was granted